# Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties number: PA-28V
Name: CLIPPEZ Mu KD OVEZGUNPOWDEZ FALLS 9 PREMY GO
REGIONAL

The bridge referenced herein was inventoried by the Maryland State Highway Administration as part of the Historic Bridge Inventory, and SHA provided the Trust with eligibility determinations in February 2001. The Trust accepted the Historic Bridge Inventory on April 3, 2001. The bridge received the following determination of eligibility.

Eligibility RecommendedX_	MARYLAND HISTO		RUST gibility N	lot Red	comm	ended		
Criteria: A B C	D Considerations: _	_AB	C_	_D_	_E_	_F_	G _	_None
Comments:			-					
Reviewer, OPS:_Anne E. Bruder			Dat	e:3 .	April 2	2001_		
Reviewer, NR Program:Peter	E. Kurtze		Dat	e:3 .	April 2	2001_		

and

# MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC BRIDGES HISTORIC BRIDGE INVENTORY MARYLAND STATE HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION/MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

SHA Bridge N	lo. <u>BC 6519</u>	Bridge name <u>Clip</u>	per Mill Road over Gu	inpowder Falls	s/Prettyboy Reserve
<u>LOCATION:</u> Street/Road na	ame and number	[facility carried] <u>C</u>	lipper Mill Road	10.000	,
City/town	Hoffmar	wille	Vici	nity	X
County	Baltimore		A. MARINE MARINE		
This bridge pr	ojects over: Roa	d Railway	WaterX	Land	
Ownership: S	tate	County	Municipal	X	Other
Nation	ocated within a d al Register-listed	esignated historic distr district Na rict	tional Register-deter	nined-eligible	district
Name of distri	ct		Walker Allest Manager and Allest Alle		
	e :	Truss -Covered	Tr	estle	
Stone Arch Br	idge				
Metal Truss B	ridge				
	ge: al Lift		Leaf Bascu Ponto	le Multiple Lo	
Rolled	X Girder GirderX	Rolled Girder	Concrete Encased Concrete Encased		
Metal Suspens	ion				
Metal Arch _					
Metal Cantilev	/er				
Concrete		g	<b>.</b>	_	
	ete Arch Type	Concrete Slab e Name	Concrete Bear	nR	igid Frame

DESCRIPTION: Setting: Urban	Small town	Rural	X	
Describe Setting:				
Bridge No. BC 6519 carries Clippin Baltimore County. Clipper M southeast. The bridge is locate surrounded by wooded land.	ill Road runs northeast-s	outhwest and G	unpowder Falls flows	northwest-
Describe Superstructure and Su	ıbstructure:			
Bridge No. BC6519 is a 6-span, 2 and was rehabilitated in 1988. The of 6 meters (20 feet). The out-to plate girders which support a cometers (5.41 feet) high by approx. The concrete deck is 21.5 centing parapets and the roadway approach that the structure was constructed concrete abutments and five concrete abutments and five concrete.	ne structure is 114.6 meter- out width is 6.85 meters oncrete deck and concrete cimately .3 meters (1 foot imeters (8.5 inches) this oches have metal guardra d in 1931 and rehabilita	ers (376 feet) lor s (22.5 feet). The e jersey barrier ) wide and are start. The struct ils. A date start	ng and has a clear road he superstructure cons- parapets. The girder spaced 6.4 meters (21 four has concrete, jers inp on the north parape	way width ists of two s are 1.64 feet) apart. sey barrier et indicates
According to the 1995 inspection some peeling paint and light rust. delamination and random areas sufficiency rating for the structure	At various locations, to of map cracking. The	the concrete pie	rs and abutments had	spalls with
Discuss Major Alterations:				
-				
The bridge was rehabilitated in railings with concrete jersey barri			· -	ent of pipe
HISTORY:				
WHEN was the bridge built: This date is: ActualX Source of date: PlaqueX_ Other (specify):	Estimate		files/inspection form	X

## WHY was the bridge built?

Bridge BC 6519 was built as part of the construction of the Prettyboy Reservoir complex. This expansion of Baltimore's water supply system was north of the existing two dams on Gunpowder Falls at Loch Raven. The expansion was required to increase the water supply available to the City of Baltimore. This bridge was constructed to carry Clipper Mill Road over the reservoir which resulted from the construction of the dam.

WHO was the designer?

Unknown

WH	n	was	the	hui	lA	ar?

Unknown

WHY was the bridge altered?

The bridge was altered to correct functional or structural deficiencies.

Was this bridge built as part of an organized bridge-building campaign?

Bridge BC 6519 was built as part of the Prettyboy Reservoir project, a City of Baltimore water supply expansion project.

### **SURVEYOR/HISTORIAN ANALYSIS:**

This bridge may have National Re	Register significance for its association wit	h:
A - Events	B- Person	
C- Engineering/architectu	ural character	

The bridge does not have National Register significance.

Was the bridge constructed in response to significant events in Maryland or local history?

Prettyboy Reservoir is part of the water supply system of the City of Baltimore. Until the middle of the nineteenth century, water was furnished to the City by the Baltimore City Water Company which brought the water from Jones Falls.

The concern for a good, clean water supply in Baltimore began over a century before the construction of the Prettyboy Reservoir. By 1848, it was noted that "Baltimore is most inadequately supplied with water" and that "the time had arrived for a movement to be made towards diverting the water of Gwynn's Falls, the Gunpowder, or some other falling streams of the vicinity, for this purposed". Construction began on the first water-works in 1858, when a dam was erected across Jones Falls, eight miles outside the city. By circa 1881, Lake Roland, Hampden Reservoir, Druid Lake, High Service Reservoir, and Mount Royal Reservoir had been constructed to tap into Jones Falls; and three reservoirs were constructed on the Gunpowder River, including Loch Raven, Montebello Lake, and Clifton Lake. It was claimed that "[t]he completion of the Gunpowder Permanent Water-supply gives Baltimore a system of water-works unequaled in the United States, affording a supply of water nearly double that of the great city of New York..."

The water supplied by Loch Raven and Jones Falls was adequate for Baltimore until the first decade of the twentieth century. A new Loch Raven dam was started in 1912, however the city had difficulty acquiring land needed in order to raise the elevation of the new dam to the desired 240 feet, and it was not completed until 1922. By 1924, when demand exceeded the safe recommended usage of 100,000,000 gallons per day, advisors to the city recommended expanding the water supply system again to the north on Gunpowder Falls.

Constructed by the City of Baltimore during a three-year period from 1930-1933, Prettyboy was the northernmost reservoir in the county and city's system. Funds to construct the Prettyboy Dam and Reservoir were raised over a nine-year period from loans approved by Baltimore residents. A "Public Improvement Commission" was created in 1920, which began raising funds in 1924. The dam called for 192,000 cubic yards of concrete and the cost of constructing the dam was \$2,383,732. However, this sum

did not include the building of roads, other bridges, and culverts, the purchase and clearing of land for the reservoir, and numerous engineering expenses. The total cost for the entire project was \$4,110,135.

The Prettyboy Dam complex consists of three principal components: a concrete gravity dam, a gatehouse, and a closed spandrel, concrete arch bridge. To the north of the dam complex is the Prettyboy water Reservoir, with an elevation of 520 feet. Compared with the City system's other reservoirs, Prettyboy's crest of 520 feet was the highest; Loch Raven's was 240 feet and Liberty Reservoir's (constructed in the 1940s) was 341 feet). Bridge BC 6519 was constructed over Gunpowder Falls at the mouth of the Prettyboy Reservoir.

When the bridge was built and/or given a major alteration, did it have a significant impact on the growth and development of the area?

There is no evidence that the construction of this bridge had a significant impact on the growth and development of this area. However, Prettyboy Reservoir is both a municipal water supply and a recreation area, providing areas for fishing, boating, hiking and picnicking. The bridge has facilitated access to the reservoir area.

Is the bridge located in an area which may be eligible for historic designation and would the bridge add to or detract from the historic/visual character of the potential district?

The Prettyboy Reservoir are may be eligible for historic designation and Bridge BC 6519 would add to both the historic and visual character of the potential district.

# Is the bridge a significant example of its type?

A significant example of a metal girder bridge should possess character-defining elements of its type, and be readily recognizable as an historic structure from the perspective of the traveler. The integrity of distinctive features visible from the roadway approach, including parapet walls or railings, is important in structures which are common examples of their type. This bridge, which is lacking such features as the original railings is an undistinguished example of a metal girder bridge.

Does the bridge retain integrity of important elements described in Context Addendum?

This bridge was rehabilitated in 1988, resulting in the loss of such character-defining elements as the deck and railings.

Is the bridge a significant example of the work of a manufacturer, designer, and/or engineer?

This bridge is not a significant example of the work of a manufacturer, designer, and/or engineer.

Should the bridge be given further study before an evaluation of its significance is made?

No further study of this bridge is required to evaluate its significance.

<u>BIBLIOGRAPHY:</u>		
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**Baltimore County Historical Society** 

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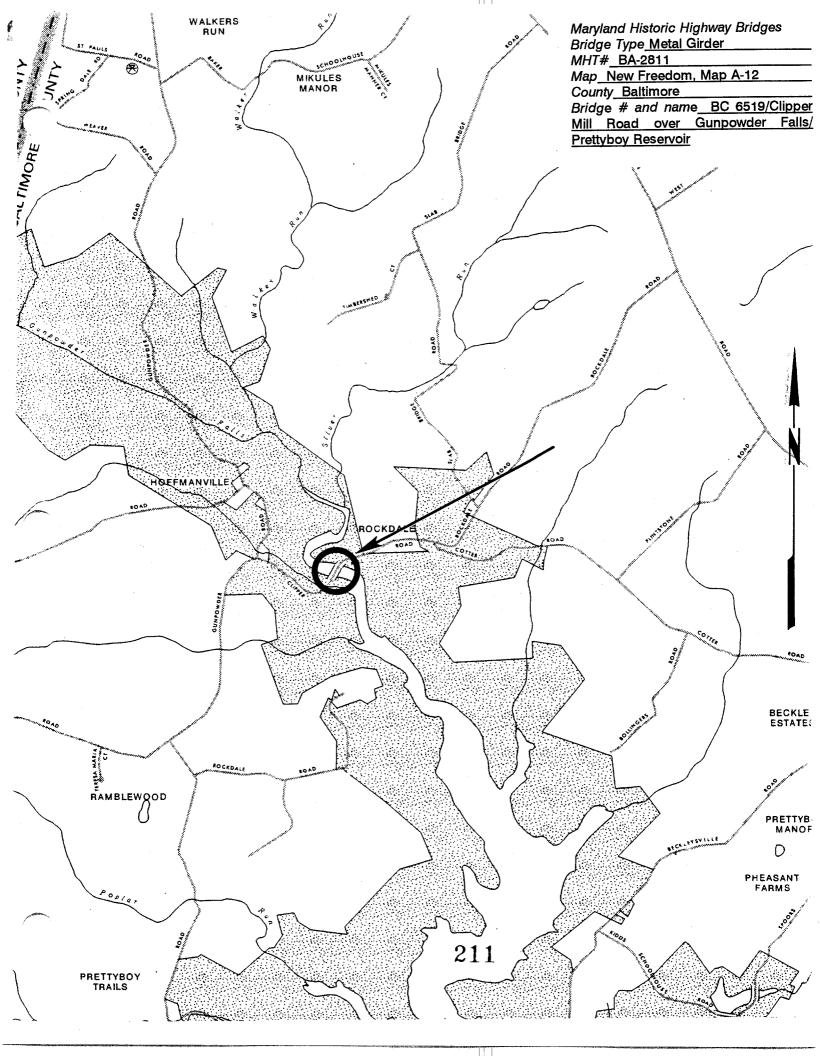
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### **SURVEYOR:**

Date bridge recorded \_August 1998Name of surveyor \_Caroline HallOrganization/Address \_P.A.C. Spero & Co., 40 W. Chesapeake Avenue, Baltimore, MD 21204Phone number(410) 296-1635FAX number (410) 296-1670





BA-2811

BC 6519 CLIPPERMILL ROAD OVER PRETTY BOY RESEVOIR

BALTIMORE CO., MD

C. HALL

8/98

MD SHPO

EAST APPROACH

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SOUTH ELEVATION

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BC6519 CLIPPERMILL ROAD OVER PRETTYBOY RESEVOIR

BALTIMORE CO., MD

C. HALL
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MD SHPO

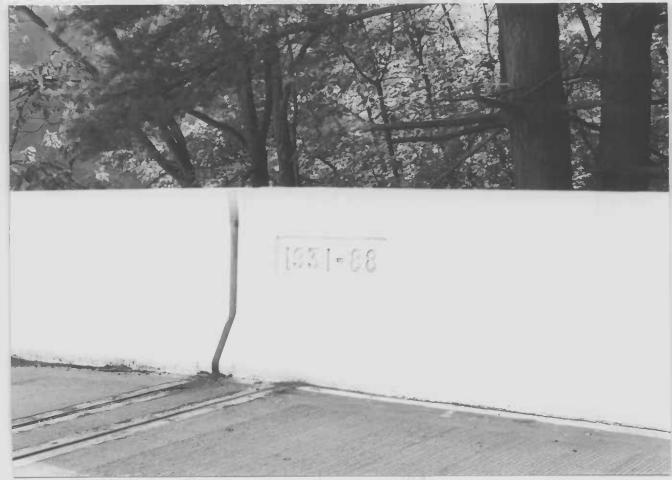
WEST APPROACH

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NORTH ELEVATION

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